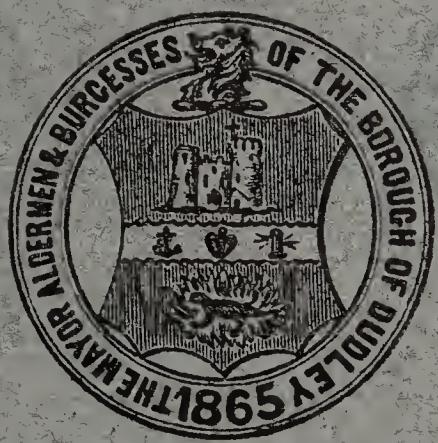


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, 1946



JUSTIN MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

W. PARKER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.



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The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Dudley.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1946.

As Dr. W. K. Dunscombe was responsible for the work of the Public Health Department during the whole of the year under review and as I did not take up duty until 1947, I feel that I am not justified in making any more than brief comments on the figures submitted.

Infant Mortality. The very high infant mortality rate prevailing for this County Borough has been commented on in previous Reports. This year's figure of 56.01 shows a slight improvement on last year's figure, but is still far too high. It is now generally accepted that the infant mortality rate is one of the most important indices of the health of the community, and when one considers that the rate for the County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, for 1946 was 46, one appreciates the need for increased effort and vigilance in this important branch of preventive medicine.

Illegitimate Births. The number of illegitimate births during the year was 42, which shows an improvement on last year's figure of 54. One feature of these births deserving special mention is that during the year under review all of them survived, thus giving an illegitimate infant death rate of nil compared with the high figure of 74.07 last year.

In conclusion I feel I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking all members of the Council for the keen interest they have shown in all matters appertaining to the health of the Borough. Although I speak only from a brief experience in Dudley I already feel that whatever changes in Public Health the future may bring, this County Borough will make every endeavour to provide all facilities to ensure the health and well-being of its inhabitants. To the members of my own staff I should like to express my gratitude for their loyalty and help, and in particular I would mention the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Parker, and my Administrative Assistant, Mr. Wood. Their enthusiasm for their work, and their knowledge of local conditions have enabled me to take over my new appointment with confidence and satisfaction.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient servant,

JUSTIN MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A — VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) Summary.

Population — Registrar General's estimate, 1946 ..	61,480		
Rateable Value (1946-47)	£294,748		
Product of 1d. rate (1946-47)	£1,178		
<i>Livebirths</i> :—			
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ttl</i>	
Legitimate .. 630	542	1172	Rate per 1000 population ..
Illegitimate .. 21	21	42	19.75
<i>Stillbirths</i> :—			
Legitimate .. 24	14	38	Rate per 1000 total
Illegitimate .. —	—	—	(live and still) .. 30.35
Rate per 1000 population ..	11.13		
Deaths .. 355	329	684	Rate per 1000 population ..
Infant Deaths .. 37	31	68	Rate per 1000 live
			births .. 56.01
Illegitimate Infant Deaths ..	Nil	Nil	Rate per 1000 illegitimate live births .. Nil
Maternal Deaths 2	2	2	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births .. 1.60

(2) Deaths from All Causes.

Table I.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ttl.</i>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..		—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ..	..	..	2	2
5. Diphtheria ..	..	..	1	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..		17	22	39
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	3	1	4
8. Syphilitic Diseases ..	..	3	1	4
9. Influenza ..	..	4	3	7
10. Measles ..	..	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	..	—	—	—
12. Acute Infective Encephalitis ..	..	1	—	1
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (m) Uterus (f) ..	..	7	5	12
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..		10	5	15
15. Cancer of Breast ..	..	1	8	9
16. Cancer of all other Sites ..	..	28	21	49
17. Diabetes ..	..	4	5	9
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	..	34	42	76
19. Heart Disease ..	..	74	76	150

20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	12	21	33
21.	Bronchitis	42	23	65
22.	Pneumonia	28	12	40
23.	Other respiratory diseases	5	3	8
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	7	1	8
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	8	2	10
26.	Appendicitis	1	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	8	9	17
28.	Nephritis	14	13	27
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis ..	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	—	2	2
31.	Premature Birth	5	6	11
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	9	9	18
33.	Suicide	3	2	5
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	3	5	8
35.	Other Violent Causes	6	7	13
36.	All other Causes	16	24	40
		—	—	—
		355	329	684
		—	—	—

(3) Principal Causes of Death.

Table 2.

	<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ttl.</i>
1.	Heart Disease	74	76	150
2.	Cancer	46	39	85
3.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions ..	34	42	76
4.	Bronchitis	42	23	65
5.	Other Causes	16	24	40
6.	Pneumonia	28	12	40
7.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	17	22	39
8.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	21	33
9.	Premature Birth, Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	14	15	29
10.	Nephritis	14	13	27

(4) Discussion.

(a) Heart Diseases — Deaths.

The above table indicates that disease of the heart and arteries continues to be by far the greatest cause of death. An analysis of the age periods given below shows that approximately 71% of deaths in this category occur in people over 65 years of age, but approximately 5% of cases occur in those under 45 years. We cannot, therefore, readily dismiss these diseases as the inevitable concomitants of old age, and it is hoped with the increased interest in geriatrics, or diseases of the aged, that medical science will soon find a solution to this great problem.

Age Groups.	5—15		15—45		45—65		65 & over.	
Year	46	45	46	45	46	45	46	45
Males ..	—	—	4	10	36	29	80	85
Females	—	1	8	10	25	30	106	112

(b) Cancer Deaths.

The figure of 85 given above shows a decrease against that of 1945, which was 108. No special inference can, however, be drawn from this reduction as in a comparatively small community such fluctuations are always likely to occur.

SECTION B — GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

(1) Water Supply.

The Borough is supplied with water by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. The water is derived from six different sources — five being deep wells and the sixth river water. Careful control by the Company has been carried out on this supply during the year; a total of 68 bacteriological and chemical examinations have been carried out on the raw well water in all of which coliform bacilli were absent in 100 ml. Some 279 samples of the river water were taken and all showed the presence of coliform bacilli in approximately 5 ml. A similar number of samples of river water were taken following treatment and no coliform bacilli in 100 ml. were present.

During the year twenty four bacteriological and chemical examinations of samples taken from the supply system in the Borough were carried out and the results of two typical samples are given below.

Sample Ref. No. X2869.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER FROM DUDLEY.

Sample taken on 3rd October, 1946.

Bacteriological Examination.

Bacteria.	Colonies per ml.	Coliform Bacteria.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days	0	Presumptive Test : Absent.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day	0	Differential Tests : Absent.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days	0	

Physical Characters :

Colour (Burgess) ..	6 mm.	Taste : Normal.
Turbidity : Trace susp. matter.		
pH.	7.3	Odour : Nil.

Chemical Analysis (expressed in Parts per 100,000) :

Free CO ₂	Silica (SiO ₂)
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) .. 10.3	Calcium (Ca) .. 6.00
Chlorides (Cl) .. 3.33	Magnesium (Mg) .. .44
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. Trace	Sodium (Na) ..
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. Trace	Carbonate (CO ₃)
Oxidised Nitrogen .. .25	Sulphate (SO ₄)
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.) .. .012	Iron (Fe) .. .009
Temporary Hardness .. 10.0	Manganese (Mn) .. Trace
Permanent Hardness .. 6.4	Zinc (Zn) .. Nil
Total Hardness .. 16.4	Poisonous Metals .. Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) .. 28.8	Free Cl (p.p.m.) .. Nil

As₂O₃ Trace, P₂O₅ Trace.

Hardness calculated from calcium and magnesium : 16.8.

A pure and wholesome supply.

Sample Ref. No. X2870.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER FROM NETHERTON

Sample taken on 3rd October, 1946.

Bacteriological Examination.

Bacteria.	Colonies per ml.	Coliform Bacteria.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days .. .. .25		Presumptive Test : Absent.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day 0		Differential Tests : Absent.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days .. .. .25		

Physical Characters :

Colour (Burgess) .. 6 mm. Taste : Normal.

Turbidity : Trace susp. matter.

pH. 7.3 Odour : Nil.

Chemical Analysis (expressed in Parts per 100,000) :

Free CO ₂	Silica (SiO ₂)
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) .. 10.7	Calcium (Ca) .. 5.80
Chlorides (Cl) .. 3.38	Magnesium (Mg) .. .60
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. Trace	Sodium (Na)
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. Trace	Carbonate (CO ₃)
Oxidised Nitrogen .. .25	Sulphate (SO ₄)
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.) .. .012	Iron (Fe) .. .008
Temporary Hardness .. 10.4	Manganese (Mn) .. Trace
Permanent Hardness .. 6.4	Zinc (Zn) .. Nil
Total Hardness .. 16.8	Poisonous Metals .. Nil

Total Solids (dried at 180°C.) 27.8 Free Cl (p.p.m.) .. .05
As₂O₃ .0001, PO₄ Trace.

Hardness calculated from calcium and magnesium : 17.0.

A pure and wholesome supply.

(2) Infectious Disease.

(a) **Whooping Cough.** There was a moderate increase in the number of cases of whooping cough notified, but the outbreak never reached epidemic proportions.

(b) **Diphtheria.** It is most regrettable to have to report a very slight increase in the number of cases of diphtheria; a total of 66 cases, one of whom died, occurred during the year. Most parents now realise the importance of Diphtheria Immunisation but far too many postpone this life protecting measure until it is too late. Grave concern must be expressed at the very large number of children under five who have not been immunised. It is obvious from the high immunisation rate in school children that the old prejudices against inoculation have now largely disappeared and the present sad state of affairs in the case of children under five is chiefly due to parental indifference or sheer laziness.

Infectious Disease Cases for 1946.

	Numbers originally notified.		Final Numbers after correction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever	40	36	39	34
Diphtheria	47	58	31	35
Whooping Cough	60	52	58	52
Measles	10	11	10	11
Pneumonia	28	18	28	18
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	5	6	5
Dysentery	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	5	—	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—

The position as regards immunisation is as follows :—

	Immunised during year.	Total now Immunised.	Population (est.).	% now Immunised.
Children under 5	511	1812	5360	33.8
Children over 5	501	8755	9690	90.4
Number of children re-immunised during year	..	..	1,977.	

(3) Smallpox.

With the return of so many of our troops from overseas it was inevitable that some isolated outbreak of small pox would occur throughout the country. That no major epidemic resulted is largely due to the vigilance of the Port Medical Authorities, and the Public Health Services in general. During the year 49 contacts of cases of smallpox were reported to the Department and a total of 396 visits paid during the surveillance period.

(4) Venereal Disease.

A summary of the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year is given below.

The number of cases presenting themselves for examination in whom no venereal disease was found continued to rise. This is thought to be due to the increased publicity given to Venereal Disease.

The benefit of modern Penicillin treatment for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea is shown by the decrease in the number of attendances per patient. A further benefit of Penicillin Therapy is that patients who fail to complete treatment are less likely still to be infectious.

The increase in the total of admissions for in-patient treatment is accounted for by the greater number of Cerebro-spinal Fluid examinations made. Patients are admitted for 24 hours for this test. The number of hospital days, however, increased by only six.

**SERVICES RENDERED AT TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR.**

Cases dealt with for first time during year :—

		<i>West.</i>					
		<i>Dudley.</i>	<i>Worcs.</i>	<i>Staffs.</i>	<i>Brom.</i>	<i>Forces.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Syphilis ..	..	16	1	31	1	—	49
Soft Chancre ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ..	..	29	9	42	5	2	87
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed con- ditions ..	..	89	12	137	9	5	252
Total ..	..	134	22	210	15	7	388
		—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ..	1972	299	3399	125	43	5838
---	------	-----	------	-----	----	------

**Cases who ceased to attend before completion of treatment,
showing condition on first attendance.**

SYPHILIS.												GONORRHœA.	
Primary		Secon- dary		Latent in 1st year of infection		All later Stages		Con- genital					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	-	2	5	-	1	4	5	5	2	6	-	1	

Cases treated with Penicillin.

Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
27	22	61	16	88	38

Pathological Work.

No. of Specimens examined at V.D. Clinic ..	MICROSCOPICAL		
	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa
	45	694	
SERUM			
No. of Specimens examined at an approved laboratory	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Cerebro-spinal fluid
	1073	355	40

The number of patients admitted for in-patient treatment was 67.

(5) Tuberculosis.

Comment was made in last year's report on the increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis. This regrettable trend has continued and the figures for 1946 show an increase of 15.5% on those for 1945.

The difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for suitable cases continues, and far too many infectious cases are forced to reside under overcrowded conditions, with resultant danger to other members of the household.

The number of persons on the register at the 31st December, 1946, was :—

Pulmonary 475, Non-Pulmonary 171, Total 646.

The number of notifications and deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis according to age groups are set out below. Notifications are placed first.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Age Groups	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-45		45-65		Total +all ages	
	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D
Pulmonary.												
Male ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	24	10	21	7	48	17
Female	—	—	1	—	3	1	31	14	7	7	42	22
Non-Pulmonary.												
Male ..	—	—	1	—	5	2	3	—	1	1	10	3
Female	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	1

(6) Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Service for the Borough has continued under the control of the Police and despite shortage of man power a satisfactory day and night service has been maintained. The Sitting-Case Car Service, inaugurated in December, 1945, has been a most successful venture, and during the year 1,739 calls were made upon the Service and a total of 26,959 miles covered.

Two saloon cars and one converted Civil Defence Ambulance have been in use with three female drivers. A number of expressions of appreciation of this Service have been received and the Council are to be congratulated on their decision to commence this Service prior to the obligatory Sitting-Case Car Service to be provided in the Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Sitting-Case Car Service is free to Dudley residents requiring transportation for medical treatment purposes who are not capable of using ordinary means of conveyance.

All requests for a car other than those from hospitals, clinics, schools and the Social Welfare Department are supported by a medical certificate.

(7) Verminous Infestation.

Verminous infestation has without doubt remained a major problem in this as in other areas and, despite the availability of D.D.T., which proved of such value to our troops overseas, a

large proportion of our school child population continued to be infested. During the year the Health Visitors made repeated efforts to disinfest these children but re-infestation in the home is all too common.

(8) Scabies.

The Scabies Cleansing Unit which was re-opened at Lister Road Depot at the end of last year has continued to function. The following figures give the details of the number of cases dealt with during the year.

- (i) Adults and Adolescents cleansed at Lister Road, 115.
- (ii) Children (school age or under) cleansed at Lister Road, 305.
- (iii) Children (school age or under) cleansed at the Clinics, 27.

(9) Laboratory.

The following work was carried out at the Laboratory attached to the Central Clinic :—

541 swabs for Diphtheria, of which 35 were positive.

28 sputa for Tuberculosis, 4 being positive.

SECTION C.—MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of Mental Defectives for which this County Borough is responsible is given below.

In September, the premises at 2a, Dixons Green, which were formerly used as a War-time Day Nursery, were taken over as an Occupation Centre, and an average of 22 cases have been in daily attendance.

A.—Number of mental defectives ascertained to be “ subject to be dealt with ” :—

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ttl.</i>
1. Under “ Order ” :—				
(a) (1) In Institutions (excl. cases on Licence) :—				
Under 16 years of age ..	1			1
Aged 16 years and over ..	27		25	52
(2) On Licence from Institutions :—				
Under 16 years of age ..	—			—
Aged 16 years and over ..	3		1	4
(b) Under Guardianship (incl. cases on Licence) :—				
Under 16 years of age ..	1			1
Aged 16 years and over ..	2		2	4
2. In “ places of safety ” :—				
Under 16 years of age ..	—			—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—			—

3.	Under Statutory Supervision	26	29	55
	<i>Of whom</i> , awaiting removal to an Institution	—	—	—
4.	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	1	—	1
B.—	Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Authority may subsequently become liable ..	5	11	16
	<i>Of whom</i> , number under Voluntary Supervision	5	11	16
	Number of cases on the Registers of Occupation and Industrial Centres	10	16	26
1.—	Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Ttl.</i>
	Reported under Section 57 (3)	.. 1	1	2
	Reported under Section 57 (5)	.. —	—	—
	Total reported during 1946	.. 1	1	2
		—	—	—
	Method of disposal :—			
	Sent to Institutions (by Order)	.. —	—	—
	Placed under Guardianship (do.)	—	—	—
	Placed under Statutory Supervision	1	1	2
	Taken to "Place of Safety"	.. —	—	—
	Died or Removed from Area	.. —	—	—
	Action not yet taken	.. —	—	—
		—	—	—
	Total ..	1	1	2
		—	—	—

2.—Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Authority :—

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1946 :—

(1) After marriage	Nil	
(2) While unmarried ..	Nil	
		<i>Males Females</i>

(b) Number who have married during 1946 Nil Nil

SECTION D.—MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

(1) Births.

Of the total number of births (live and still), 853 occurred at home and 386 at nearby Maternity Homes and Hospitals. Of the latter, 224 took place in the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home beds rented from the Staffordshire County Council.

In the case of domiciliary confinements, 718 were attended by midwives alone, and in 135 cases a doctor also attended. In 345 cases Medical Aid was sent for, a percentage of 48.1 as against 54.5 in 1945.

(2) Maternity Hospital Accommodation.

Little advance can be reported in the provision of a Maternity Hospital referred to in last year's report.

Meetings took place in the second half of 1946 between representatives of the Ministry, the Council, and the Guest Hospital, to examine plans and a scheme for the provision of a Maternity Hospital on a site in Tipton Road opposite the Guest Hospital. This resulted in the formal submission by the Hospital Board of the Scheme to the Ministry of Health with an indication that the Council strongly commended the Scheme.

The need for a Maternity Hospital in Dudley for complicated cases of pregnancy or complications occurring during or after labour, and for normal cases, cannot be too strongly stressed. During the year 91 complicated cases were admitted to Hospitals in Birmingham. In respect of normal cases, many more than the 20 patients per month at present admitted to the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home require accommodation in a Hospital or Home.

(3) Ante and Post-Natal Clinics.

The Ante-Natal Clinics continue to be well attended and the figures set out below show an increase on 1945 :—

	1945	1946
No. of patients attending	..	677
Total attendances	2632 3994

A routine post-natal Clinic held once per week at the Central Clinic was commenced in December.

Routine Wassermann tests were continued and a total of 877 tests were carried out at the County Laboratory, Stafford, of which 4 were positive.

(4) Work of the Health Visitors.

The total visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were 14,251, an increase of 1,798 on the figures for 1945. This is a move in the right direction as I feel strongly that advice and health education in the home is of major importance.

During the year the Student Health Visitor's Scheme was commenced. This Scheme, which is intended to encourage nurses to enter the Public Health Services as Health Visitors, was approved by the Council in July, 1945, and provides for the appointment of Student Health Visitors who are State Registered Nurses and have passed Part 1 of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, at a salary rate three-quarters of the Rushcliffe

scale for Health Visitors. Two Students were appointed and accepted for the Birmingham 1946-47 Course. A further Student was appointed in October, 1946, and accepted for the 1947-48 Course.

After qualifying as a Health Visitor, the Students are appointed qualified Health Visitors and are required to stay with this Local Authority for a minimum period of one year.

The Scheme is an excellent one and its operation will help to relieve the existing shortage of qualified Health Visitors.

Clinics.

(a) Ante-Natal.	881 women attended.	Total Attendances	3,994
(b) Post-Natal.	12 women attended.	Total Attendances	16
(c) Child Welfare.		Total Attendances.	
		1945	1946
Children under 1 year	.. .. ..	17,273	13,935
Children between 1 and 5 years	.. .. ..	2,029	1,818
		19,302	15,753

Health Visiting.

Visits to children under 1 year :—

(a) First Visits..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1173
(b) Total Visits	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4448
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7719
Pre-natal Visits	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	125
Stillbirth Investigations	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17
Infant Death Visits	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	36
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4
Miscellaneous Visits	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	729

Orthopædic Clinic.

Orthopædic Treatment Attendances	.. .. ..	259
Massage Attendances	.. .. ..	830
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic Attendances	.. .. ..	800

(5) Dental.

I set out below the observations and report of the Senior Dental Officer on the Maternity and Child Welfare dental work during the year.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER.

The attendances for dental treatment continue to be low, by comparison with pre-war years, being approximately the same as last year.

This is accounted for in various ways. Firstly, because only mothers of children under one year old are now eligible for treatment instead of those with children up to five years old and also because the attendances have not recovered from the previous few years, when owing to the shortage of dental staff treatment under the scheme was somewhat curtailed.

At present the service provided has to be largely in the form of emergency treatment because dentures cannot be fitted to replace teeth extracted, and it is regrettably true to say that only very few of the patients seen have teeth which are not infected beyond any hope of conservative treatment. Until such time as dentures can be provided, treatment must remain a matter of compromise between sepsis and mastication.

Maternity and Child Welfare — Dental Statistical Table.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of patients</i>
	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>attending</i>
Mothers	59	42
Ante-Natal	41	31
Pre-school children	67	57
 Total	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 130
 <i>Permanent</i>		<i>Temporary</i>
Fillings	19	—
Extractions	141	66
Other Operations	16	15
General Anæsthetics	127	

(6) Clinics.

Early in the year accommodation at the old Brewery Street Infants' School, Netherton, was adapted and made available for use as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. This Clinic, whilst not being ideally situated for Netherton district, is a decided improvement on the previous clinic accommodation at the Netherton Public Hall.

Attention was drawn during the year to the need for an additional Clinic in the Netherton district to serve the Dudley Wood area. Draft lay-out plans were approved, and action commenced to obtain the proposed site.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Chairman and Members of the School Medical and Attendance Sub-Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the School Health Service for 1946.

It will be recalled that the work of the School Medical Department during the whole of last year was under the control of Dr. W. K. Dunscombe, and I therefore consider that I am not justified in making anything more than brief comments on the figures submitted.

I should like, however, on behalf of all members of the School Health Service, to thank the Chief Education Officer and his staff, and in particular the Head Teachers for the keen interest they have shown in the work of the Service and the help they have always so freely given.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JUSTIN MARTIN,

School Medical Officer.

(1) Routine Examinations.

The routine examination of all school children was continued throughout the year and although there was some decrease in the total number examined there was a very marked increase in the number of special inspections carried out. These special inspections of children already found to be defective are the most important factor in the examination of school children, as only by continuous supervision of defective children can we ensure that the defects are being eradicated.

(2) Nutrition.

The figures of examination and classification of nutrition are given in Table II, page 24. The system of classification of nutritional states was commented on in last year's report. As the standards vary so much with individual medical officers very little inference can be drawn from the return.

(3) School Meals.

The number of school meals provided on a day in December was 3,686 as against the figure of 2,246 for a day in December, 1945.

This substantial increase in the number of school meals served is most gratifying and when one considers the difficulties under which this excellent work is carried out, great credit is due to all concerned.

The School Meal Service is probably one of the most important items in maintaining the health of the school child and it is hoped that the time is not long distant when the facility will be extended to every child.

(4) Eye Defects.

The number of children examined for errors of refractions showed a further increase, as also did the number treated for other eye defects.

Table III also shows the number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed and it is very gratifying to note that for the first time all children who were recommended spectacles obtained them.

(5) Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

There has been a decrease in the number of ear, nose and throat defects receiving operative treatment.

In the previous year many cases were dealt with that had been on the waiting list for a long time, and we have now reached the stage where all cases are admitted to hospital expeditiously and are dealt with without any undue delay.

(6) Paediatric Service.

The need for a comprehensive Paediatric Service has already been stressed in previous reports and arrangements have now been made to establish such a Clinic at the Priory; sessions to be held twice monthly. The Clinic, however, did not commence to function until early in 1947.

(7) Infectious Disease.

Details of the number of cases of Infectious Diseases occurring among school children in the Borough are given below. A total of 57 cases of Diphtheria occurred as compared with 31 in the previous year — an increase which indicates the necessity for a more comprehensive Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

Age Group	Measles		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5—10 ..	5	3	17	22	13	14	11	11
10—15 ..	1	—	9	9	12	11	1	—

(8) Tuberculosis.

The following is the number of notifications received of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children of age group 5—15. There is an increase of four pulmonary cases, and a reduction of two non-pulmonary cases as compared with last year.

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ..	..	3	3	6
Non-pulmonary ..	..	5	1	6

(9) Orthopaedic Clinic.

This Clinic which is under the control of the Birmingham Cripples Hospital has continued to provide an excellent service throughout the year. The Orthopaedic Surgeon attends monthly.

As in previous years a large proportion of cases dealt with are from areas outside the Borough.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—Attendances, etc., 1946.

	Dudley Cases	Other Authorities	Total
Cases seen by Orthopaedic Surgeon	136	61	197
No. of Children Treated ..	274	144	418
No. of attendances for Massage	2134	815	2949

(10) Malvern Open-Air School.

This school was open for the usual three terms during the year and as in the past played a most important part in restoring our more debilitated children to health and well being. It is unfortunate that the limited accommodation available prevents such a large portion of our children from receiving the benefit of this service.

(11) Dental Work.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER.

Steady progress has been made in all branches during the year, as the return of the Assistant Dental Officer in February made possible a slow reversion to something like normal peace-time activities. The Priory and Netherton Clinics, which were closed during the latter years of the war, were re-opened. In the case of Netherton these were the first dental sessions to be held in the new premises in Brewery Street. It is hoped that these quarters will only be temporary, as they are not at all satisfactory from the point of view of dental treatment and largely undo the benefit of the new and modern equipment which has been installed.

For the first time for several years it has been possible to carry out dental inspections in all the schools on our pre-war list. This meant a somewhat concentrated effort in the closing weeks of the year and has given us a large reserve of work for the opening sessions of the new year. This is a very desirable feature, but it does unfortunately apparently lower our acceptance rate. Approximately a thousand children shown in this report as requiring treatment will not be treated until January, 1947. This is a quite usual state of affairs, except in the very large number carried forward this year.

It is generally considered that the number of casuals is an indication of the thoroughness or otherwise with which routine treatment is carried out. Further, the word casual, or special, suggests to many, a patient attending with pain for the extraction of a tooth. The number of casuals seen during the year has been fairly high and it has been suggested that this may be due to the incomplete treatment owing to understaffing during the war years. Whilst this does undoubtedly have some influence on the figures, the number of casuals is high owing to several quite unrelated reasons. To enumerate but a few :—

1. The High School and Grammar Schools have not been covered by the Dental Service up to the end of 1946, except in so far as we had instructions to treat any presenting themselves for treatment. Many hundreds of these children attended during the year seeking, in the main, conservative work.

2. A number of people who would not have been referred from any normal routine inspection attended for advice on orthodontic problems.

3. All children who have had conservative work carried out, are seen at the Clinic in varying periods from three to six months. Their first attendance in any particular year (if they have not been previously recorded at a routine inspection) has to be counted as a casual attendance.

4. Many children not requiring treatment attend casually for examination or advice.

5. Obscure neuralgias and conditions such as Vincents.
6. Examination of all children before attending the Malvern Open-Air School.

The fillings I do not consider satisfactory, and I hope to see considerable improvements during the following year. The extractions cover immediate needs, and I do not think any useful purpose would be served in most instances by giving longer anaesthetics and taking out more teeth per sitting. We have very clear proof that this is a very short-sighted method of "saving-time." Most of the children who are so treated, develop major orthodontic defects, which ultimately require long and difficult treatment.

Other operations is a term which seems to convey so little, but covers so much. An extensive prophylactic treatment, covering several visits is just one other operation. Many hundreds of such cases have been treated during the year. The difficulty is to decide just how detailed one's statistics should be. Under this heading, therefore, is gathered together all those items which seem to belong nowhere else in the report and which in themselves are not in sufficient numbers to merit a special heading. Such items as dentures (2), a couple of odd plastic crowns and an inlay are all included. Amongst other odds and ends, there has been the surgical removal of one impacted wisdom, two malignant conditions, one syphilitic case referred to hospital, and other minor surgical items.

The appointment of a second Assistant Dental Officer is expected early in 1947. Whilst there will probably be certain initial difficulties, the additional staff will permit expansion in the Dental Service. The first necessity will be the provision of dentures for mothers. Next, plans are well ahead for the inspection of three additional schools — the High School, Grammar School, and Junior Technical College — which have an attendance of considerably over a thousand pupils. Many of these children have already been seen on a casual basis and there is every indication that there is a very great amount of work required, especially amongst those children coming from other Authorities, such as Staffordshire. As a very rough estimate, it is probable that there is sufficient work in these three schools to keep one Dental Officer fully occupied for several years.

Plans are well ahead for the provision of improved surgery accommodation at Dudley, which will be necessary when a second Dental Officer begins work. In addition, a work-shop will be provided, where certain operations in connection with dentures, etc., can be carried out. Some considerable time must elapse before it is possible to have this work completed, and necessary equipment obtained. It is, therefore, improbable that the full benefits of the new appointment will be felt in 1947.

A further problem which we hope to have solved in the near future is the change over from the rather antiquated electricity

supply (direct current) to the Central Clinic. Apparatus for direct current is virtually unobtainable and such items as can be obtained, can only be used at the one Clinic. This causes much unnecessary duplication and expense. Priory Clinic is 200 volt A.C., Netherton 230 volt A.C., and Dudley 230 volt D.C.

X-Rays. This was installed in March and after the initial problem of obtaining a rotary converter to cope with our D.C. electric supply has been a great success and of inestimable value — in fact one wonders how it was possible to carry on without it. Altogether 129 exposures have been made and processed by the dental staff. The dark room was also fitted up and prepared by our own efforts. In addition, by virtue of an agreement with Staffordshire County Council, whereby we undertake to carry out certain of their dental X-Ray work, a further 32 X-Rays have been taken and processed for that Authority, together with all the associated clerical work and recording.

Orthodontic. This work has been highly successful, but will have to be severely limited unless the conservative figures show a steep rise in 1947. The Watkins welder has proved very useful in the production of fixed appliances, although some considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining certain other essential tools. The welder necessitates the use of a special converter when used in Dudley owing to the D.C. electricity supply and somewhat complicates the making of appliances — the converter has to be run up to speed every time one desires to make a weld and the welder can only be used in one surgery.

Altogether 64 cases have been seen and the majority placed under treatment during the year. Of these 24 are regarded as complete. In addition 154 cases have been treated by surgical means and in 40 instances children have been given exercises or advised regarding the correction of malformations. Apart from 17 appliances made and two repairs by outside mechanics, all children were treated by fixed or semi-fixed stainless steel appliances made at the Clinic. These figures make no allowance for cases seen and kept under periodic examination. A case which is treated for one defect must be kept under periodic observation as there is always the possibility of relapse or other irregularities arising.

The surgical cases, which have been chiefly carried out under nasal anaesthesia, consist in the main, of the removal of misplaced permanent teeth and supernumeraries. These teeth are generally so placed that extraction is the best course, and in consulting the statistical table showing permanent extractions, it should not be overlooked that approximately 154 of these teeth were sound teeth removed for orthodontic purposes. The teeth most frequently removed, apart from the first premolars for correction of the canines in labio-version, have been the four second premolars in palato, or linguo-version. There is little doubt that this overcrowding, necessitating the loss of large numbers of premolars, is

due to the early extraction of teeth in the temporary dentition. For this reason I am strongly opposed to the policy of extracting large numbers of temporary teeth, except in cases of pain or extreme sepsis. The policy of extracting a tooth, **because it may ache a few months hence**, is in my opinion a very short sighted policy.

Miss Still, our Orthodontic Consultant, owing to indifferent health and pressure in her own practice has only been able to attend twice during the year, and saw 30 children of which three who required very extensive work were referred to the Birmingham General Dispensary, where Miss Still herself carries out the treatment. The remainder have either been treated, or are under treatment in Dudley. Other cases have been referred to the Birmingham General Dispensary but it is difficult to say just how many are under treatment there at any particular time. This is due to the fact that some are completed from time to time, whilst others fail to keep the first appointment there, or default after treatment has been started.

Experience has shown that a large proportion of those recommended for Orthodontic treatment either fail to report for such treatment or default before the course is completed. Unfortunately, only too often, is it found that those most in need are the worst offenders in this respect. This lack of interest in the facilities provided is one of the most difficult problems facing this Department, and until such time as the mass of the people not only are made aware of the services to which they are entitled, but also are educated to use them the work of the Department will never be carried out with full efficiency.

D. NELSON,

Senior Dental Officer.

(12) Work of the School Nurses.

The School Nurses have carried out their work in a most praiseworthy fashion but it is regretted that so large a proportion of their time is spent on routine clerical work such as making out appointment cards and checking appointment lists. It is hoped next year to re-organise the service so as to dispense with the greater part of this work.

(13) Employment of Children and Young Persons.

During the year 79 pupils were examined and 78 certificates granted. In the majority of the cases the employment concerned was the delivery of newspapers.

(14) Speech Therapy.

The failure of the Committee to obtain the services of a Speech Therapist was commented on in last year's report. No further progress can be reported although arrangements have been made for the more urgent cases to be seen at the Children's Hospital Birmingham. The School Health Service is indebted to Miss

Freda Parsons, Speech Therapist, at the Children's Hospital who, despite the large number of cases dealt with, has always shown a keen interest in the cases referred to her from this County Borough.

(15) Child Guidance Clinic.

It was not possible to make any provision for a Child Guidance Clinic in this area during the year nor was it possible to make any joint arrangements with nearby Authorities to provide such a Service. It is hoped that the New Regional Hospital Board now about to be constituted will give priority to this important Service.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1946.

Table I.

Medical Inspections of Children attending Local Authority's Schools.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

(1) Number of inspections in the prescribed age groups :—

Entrants	1158
Second Age Group	698
Third Age Group	772
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	Total	2628

(2) Number of other routine inspections :—

Deaf and Blind	27
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B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections and re-inspections 3361

Table II.

Classification of the nutrition of children during the year in the routine age groups :—

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2628	543	20.6	1627	61.9	458	17.5	—	—

Table III.

Group I. Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme .. 19,568

Group II. Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint, under the Authority's Scheme :—

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	349
Other defects or diseases of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	78
Total	427

Number of children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed	246
(b) Obtained	246

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

Received operative treatment	321
Received other forms of treatment	119
Total number treated ..	440

Table IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Attendances and Work Done at Clinics.

CLINIC	Attendance	Permanent Fillings	Temporary Fillings	Permanent Extractions	Temporary Extractions	Nitrous Oxide	Other Operations Permanent	Other Operations Temporary
Dudley	3369	1577	175	500	1709	1656	884	484
Netherton	893	207	5	183	761	636	96	74
Priory	739	186	21	39	651	497	59	92
Holly Hall	251	39	2	35	203	183	22	18
TOTAL	5252	2009	203	757	3324	2972	1061	668

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) No. of Pupils Inspected by the Dentist :	(6) Fillings :
(a) Routine-Age-Groups .. 7676	Permanent Teeth 2009
Specials .. 1571	Temporary Teeth 203
	Total .. 2212
Total (Routine and Specials) .. 9247	(7) Extractions :
	Permanent Teeth 757
	Temporary Teeth 3324
(2) No. found to require treatment .. 4765	Total .. 4081

(3) No. actually treated	3700			
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ..	5252	(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2972	
(5) Half-days devoted to :—		(9) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	1061	
Inspection ..	34	Temporary Teeth	668	
Treatment ..	658			
	—			
Total ..	692	Total ..	1729	
	—			

Table V.
Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,004
(3) Number of individual children found unclean ..							5,545

Table VI.
Sunray Clinic.

	<i>Dudley Cases</i>	<i>Other Authorities</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Children receiving ultra-violet ray therapy	555	—	555
No. of attendances ..	2641	—	2641

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR and CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1946.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, County Borough of Dudley.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

As with milestones, so I believe it is with Annual Reports — they serve to indicate the progress we have made and the progress still required before the goal is reached.

At the moment, the journey is uphill in the fullest sense of the term. Higher standards are sought after and I suggest that, in spite of all difficulties and shortages, we are reaching some of them.

Praise is due to the magnificent teamwork of the staff the result of which is adequately shown in the volume of work reported upon. In these days of restricted materials and labour, such results can only be achieved by continuous and prolonged effort.

Mention must also be made of the personnel who carry out the collection of refuse and salvage. During the heavier months of the year, teams have been short-handed and the inability to replace old vehicles has been further detrimental. In spite of these things, there has been an average collection of 10,160 bins per week, being an increase of 1,000 per week over the figure for 1945. Here again, however, we pause only to note the progress made towards the final achievement.

Finally, I wish to pay tribute to the helpful interest of all members of the Committee, which at all times I have enjoyed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. PARKER,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

GENERAL.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Statement of Sanitary Accommodation on the 31st December, 1946.

No. of houses and other premises (estimated)	16,575
No. of houses and other premises served by W.C.'s draining into public sewers	16,391
No. of houses and other premises served by ashbins ..	16,540
No. of privies in the Borough	26
No. of cesspools in the Borough	71
No. of pail closets in the Borough	97

Particulars of Conversions from Conservancy System (During the year).

Pails converted to W.C.'s	Nil
Privies converted to W.C.'s	Nil
Privies abolished by demolition of dwellinghouses ..	Nil
Privies converted to pails	5
Additional pails provided to other than dwellinghouses ..	13
W.C.'s and cesspool drainage connected to public sewers ..	Nil
No. of dry ashpits abolished	Nil
New ashbins provided (replacements and additional) ..	1,291

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Particulars of Inspections.

Reason for Inspection	Primary Inspections	Re-visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under P.H.A.	898	2038	1763	1081
Drainage work only ..	211	242	130	125
Sanitary conveniences (not including factories)	138	351	231	169
Ashplaces	1119	1724	1123	1291
Tents, Vans and Sheds	74	184	70	67
Food premises including Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.	194	196	114	73
Miscellaneous	797	210	157	31
TOTALS ..	3431	4945	3588	2837
Totals for 1945 ..	2281	1960	1842	1197

Other Visits.

Visits for purposes of Housing Acts	2,851
Visits for purposes of Overcrowding, etc.	951
Visits for purposes of Infectious Diseases	748
Slaughterhouses, Food Shops, etc., for Food Inspection	718
Food Sampling	584
Interviews with owners, agents, etc., (D.S.I.'s only) ..	689

Thus, the total number of visits for the above purposes (including re-visits) was 14,917.

It will be noted that while 3,588 nuisances or defects were found, 2,837 were remedied. This is no small achievement on the part of the Inspectorial staff representing, as it does, so much hard work during these days of short supply of both men and materials.

A brief analysis of some of the more important defects remedied is appended.

House roofs repairs	270
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	55
Penetrating Dampness remedied	50
Floors repaired	56
Staircases repaired	14
Plasterwork	209
Windows repaired } Woodwork	66
} Sashcords, fasteners, etc. ..	80
Firegrates repaired	17
Outbuildings repaired or rebuilt	48
Closets repaired or renewed	169
Drainage systems repaired	46
Yards re-surfaced	6
Washboilers and furnaces repaired	37
Doors repaired	50
Cleansing and redecorations	124
Chimneys and flues repaired	31
Sinks and sink-wastes repaired	24
Water supplies	29
Choked drains and W.C.'s. cleansed	250
Miscellaneous	25

During the year the following notices were served :—

	Informal Action		Transferred from informal to formal action	Formal Action	
	Served	Complied		Served	Complied
Public Health Act ..	1196	680	274	362	234
Milk & Dairies Order ..	4	3	—	—	—
Food & Drugs Act ..	22	16	—	—	—
Factory Act ..	10	8	—	—	—
Dudley Corporation Act	63	60	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,295	767	274	362	234
TOTALS FOR 1945 ..	871	598		178	189

Some of the notices complied with were outstanding from the previous year.

WATER.

No. of houses (excluding Council Houses) having a private supply	7,500
No. of Council Houses	5,440
No. of houses having common water supplies	3,000
No. of standtaps	60

These figures are not based on any complete survey and are very approximate. They have been worked out chiefly on local knowledge and are, therefore, liable to considerable error. Particularly does this apply to the number of standtaps.

Water Samples.

(a) Bacteriological Samples :

Samples from Public Baths	4
Samples from Wells	6
Samples from Mains (taps)	2

(b) Chemical Samples :

Samples from Wells	1
--------------------------------------	---

2 of the samples of well water were found to be unsatisfactory and as a result the wells were put into permanent disuse.

DISINFECTION and DISINFESTATION SERVICE.

Fumigation and Removal Service :

No. of houses treated with H.Cn :—

Corporation	Nil
Private	Nil
No. of rooms involved	Nil
No. of household furniture removals for which H.Cn. treatment was given	31

During the year a large Brewery Maltings in a neighbouring district was, in co-operation with the Ministry of Food (Infestation Division), treated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas for the eradication of Barley Weevil. In addition, 3,500 barley sacks were disinfested.

No. of houses treated with insecticide :—

Corporation	14
Private	22

No. of rooms involved :—

Corporation	32
Private	41

In addition, a number of visits have been made for investigation of complaints re ants, cockroaches, etc., and advice given where occupiers prefer to arrange treatment themselves. D.D.T. insecticide is supplied on request, a small charge being made to cover the cost involved.

No. of visits to tips re crickets, etc.	..	..	..	21
No. of library books disinfected	..	..	..	111

Articles disinfected or destroyed :—

			Disinfected	Destroyed
Mattresses	..	..	138	2
Pillows	..	..	272	2
Bolsters	..	..	101	—
Sheets..	..	..	186	—
Blankets	..	..	633	—
Overlays	..	..	144	7
Sundries	..	..	208	2
TOTALS	..	..	1682	13

Rodent Control.

During the war years local authorities have been asked to co-operate with the Ministry of Food in a national drive against rodent pests and Dudley has endeavoured to do this—with marked success. However, at the commencement of 1946 a programme for even greater effort was outlined and put into operation. Unfortunately, the Rodent Officer resigned and great difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancy. As a result the post was vacant for three months, during which time, the programme was in abeyance. In spite of this, much good work has been accomplished.

During the year an invitation was received from the Ministry of Food to adopt the Special Dwellings Scheme for the current fiscal year and your Committee resolved to do so. This has proved a wise move and I am sure much more benefit is still likely to accrue.

The treatment of sewers has been carried out during the year and a further maintenance treatment will be completed before the end of the financial year.

Under the programme the Borough has been divided into areas and each area will be surveyed systematically and thoroughly treated by the latest scientific methods. The following indicates the extent of the work done under this scheme during the year :—

No. of areas surveyed	..	..	..	..	5
No. of premises involved	..	..	..	..	525
No. of premises treated	..	..	..	..	104
No. of premises re-treated	..	..	..	..	103
Total No. of pre-baits laid	..	..	..	..	2,552
Total No. of poison baits laid	..	..	..	..	572
Total No. of pre-bait takes	..	..	..	..	1,397
Total No. of poison bait takes	..	..	..	..	451
Estimated No. of rats killed	..	..	..	..	1,249
No. of visits made for above purposes					1,565

In addition, 447 visits were made prior to the introduction of the Special Dwellings Scheme.

Wherever infested premises were found they were thoroughly inspected and where necessary rat-proofing was carried out to the satisfaction of the Department.

Sewer Rat Treatment Summary.

Poison and Bait Base Used — Zinc Phosphide and Sausage Rusk — 25%.

1 <i>Section</i>	2 <i>No. of man-holes</i>	3 <i>No. NOT baited</i>	4 <i>No. baited</i>	<i>Average Pre-bait Takes</i>			
				5 <i>C.</i>	6 <i>P.</i>	7 <i>Total takes</i>	8 <i>N.T.</i>
No. 1	72	6	66	1	27	28	38
No. 2	67	—	67	1	15	16	51
No. 3	73	3	70	5	22	27	43
No. 4	87	5	82	20	29	49	33
No. 5	86	9	77	24	23	47	30
No. 6	83	8	75	11	38	49	26
No. 7	102	11	91	12	29	41	50
No. 8	122	13	109	1	24	25	84
No. 9	100	11	89	2	35	37	52
No. 10	127	15	112	—	23	23	89
No. 11	111	20	91	—	19	19	72
No. 12	113	86	27	—	8	8	19
No. 13	49	39	10	—	2	2	8
No. 14	55	39	16	—	7	7	9
No. 15	99	75	24	—	8	8	16
TOTALS	1346	340	1006	77	309	386	620

Note:—C=Complete Take; P=Partial Take; N.T.=No Take

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District Sanitary Inspectors have carried out routine investigation of notified infectious diseases occurring within the Borough. In all cases satisfactory arrangements were made either for isolation at home or for hospital treatment. The following particulars show the amount of work carried out. In addition to the above, a considerable amount of work was done in visiting and keeping under observation several contacts of the cases of typhoid which occurred in Aberystwyth. The District Sanitary Inspectors made a total of 21 visits for this purpose. Also during the year investigations were made in connection with reported

cases of typhoid in the areas of other authorities but which appeared to have some contact with Dudley, and 21 visits were made for this purpose. A total of 135 bacteriological samples were submitted for examination as a consequence of the above enquiries.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>No. of visits (inc. re-visits)</i>
Scarlet Fever	76	
Diphtheria	105	
Small Pox Contacts	49	
Typhoid Contacts	14	

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

Defects Found and Remedied.

		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Want of cleanliness (S.1 & Third Schedule)		1	3
			(Bakehouses)
Overcrowding (S.2)		—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)		—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)		—	—
Ineffectual drainage of floors (S.6)		—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—			
Insufficient	12	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	39	18	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences :—			
(Not including offences relating to Home Work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	—	—	—

Outworkers.

(a) No. of lists received from employers	.. ..	22
(b) No. of employers involved .. ..	.. ..	11
(c) Outworkers involved .. .. ..	.. .. ..	63
(d) No. of outworkers living outside Borough .. ..	.. ..	40
(e) No. of Districts in (d) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	7
(f) No. of lists received from outside Authoritics .. ..	.. ..	8
(g) No. of Outworkers involved .. .. ..	.. .. ..	54

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The difficulties to be overcome before a satisfactory service can be said to have been achieved seem to increase rather than decrease. Vehicle replacement takes longer, labour problems are still bad and spare parts for vehicle maintenance are not yet easy to get.

During the year it has been possible to improve the service but this has only been accomplished by heavy, uphill work which has had to be sustained week after week.

The Cleansing Service is one of the essential services of the Council and costs approximately £15,000 per year. For this expenditure there is a house to house collection of refuse varying from once per eight days to once per twelve days. There is also collection of trade refuse (in some cases once per day), collection of salvage and kitchen waste and the emptying of privies, pails and cesspools. Altogether service is given to 16,575 premises. This work has to be carried out irrespective of weather and I would like to add that, during the winter months when the weather is more inclement and road conditions bad, the amount of refuse per premises is far greater than it is during the better weather in summer.

The following table gives some indication of progress :—

		1945	1946
Comparative figures :—			
Average No. of bins emptied per week ..		9,100	10,160
No. of new bins provided on notice ..		618	1,291
No. of visits in connection therewith ..		—	2,843
No. of defective bins revealed by census (made during October and November, 1946)		—	2,000
No. of pails emptied per week ..	190	82	
	(including A.R.P. pails).		
No. of privies emptied per week ..	..	2	2
*No. of cesspools emptied per week ..	..	20.6	16
*This service has been deliberately cut down on the grounds of economy. The service given is quite sufficient and less costly.			
Income from Trade Refuse and Miscellaneous sales ..			
	£556	£519	
	(12 months period ended 31.3.45)	(9 months period ended 31.12.46)	

The service generally, although improved has been badly handicapped through lack of labour and absenteeism. The following figures are extremely interesting in this connection.

During 1946 the number of working days per man was 298½

Time lost during the year was as follows :—

Absenteeism (sickness approx. 30%)		1,205 days
Time lost due to inability to replace labour at annual holidays and bank holidays		833 days
Total		2,038 days

House Refuse Collection.

	<i>Financial year ending 31st March</i>			
	<i>1946</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1929</i>
No. of houses and other premises to which collection service was given	16,575	16,110	15,264	12,500
Average No. of ashbins cleansed per week	10,160	9,100	15,619	8,546
Average No. of privy middens cleansed per week	2	2	7	No data
Average No. of pail closets cleansed per week	82	190*	90	No data
Average No. of cesspools cleansed per week	16	20.6	10	No data
No. of ashpits emptied throughout the year	—	—	—	11,204
Total refuse collected in tons (estimated), excluding night soil	17,205	18,850	22,282	20,733

* This average figure includes cleansing of 195 A.R.P. Shelter Pails three times per month up to the end of September, when service ceased.

Costs.

A. General.

	<i>Financial year ending 31st March</i>			
	<i>1946</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1929 *</i>
Total net cost of collection and disposal	£14,288	£10,989	£8,915	£10,329
Capital cost defrayed out of revenue with loan charges	£553	£1,859	£456	Nil
Expenditure for all purposes ..	£14,841	£12,848	£9,371	£10,329
Income from trade refuse and miscellaneous sales and royalties	£486	£556	£103	£13
Net expenditure for all purposes ..	£14,355	£12,292	£9,268	£10,316
Rateable value	£294,748	£294,688	£269,047	£213,618
Product of penny rate ..	£1,175	£1,178	£1,099	£812
Total rates in £	18/-	17/-	16/-	15/3
Net cost — equivalent rate in the £	1/0.22d.	10.43d.	8.433d.	11.6d.
Percentage of above total rates in the £	5.66%	5.11%	4.392%	6.34%
Total net cost per premises cleansed	17/4	15/3	12/1½	16/6
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	16.02	17.48	19.82	19.3

B. Collection.

	<i>Financial year ending 31st March</i>			
	<i>1946</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1929 *</i>
Total cost (including loan charges and exclusive of Income)	£11,685	£9,548	£7,126	£9,106
Total cost per ton	13/6	10/2	6/5	8/9
Total cost per premises cleansed	14/–	11/10	9/4	14/7

C. Disposal.

	<i>Financial year ending 31st March</i>			
	<i>1946</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1929 *</i>
Total cost (including loan charges and exclusive of Income)	£3,156	£3,300	£2,245	£1,223
Total cost per ton in the Control of Tips	3/8	3/6	2/–	No data

* This year is given for comparative purposes, both in collection and cost records, because it is the last year prior to the re-organisation of the service.

SALVAGE REPORT.

Years ending 31st March, 1946 and 1947.

Materials	Material sold				Materials in stock				Total weight collected (tons)	Expenditure			
	Weight (tons)		Value £		Weight (tons)		Value £			£	1946	1947	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947					
Paper ..	279	298	1837	2038	5	6	32	38	264	299	Wages ..	2166	2382
Rags ..	23	23	193	115	1	1	6	5	19	23	Transport	480	536
Metals ..	127	28	223	59	6	1	11	2	120	23	Bonus ..	588	452
Glass ..	24	17	156	139	5	2	40	1	21	14	Materials	82	500
Bones, etc. ..	8	4	36	16	—	—	—	—	8	4			
Kitchen waste	394	372	1208	1110	—	—	—	—	394	372			
Rubber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sale of Sheds ..	—	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTALS ..	855	742	3653	3662	17	10	89	46	826	735		3316	3870

Summary of Salvage Values.

	Year ending 31/3/47	Year ending 31/3/46
Total income ..	£3,662	£3,653
Total expenditure ..	£3,870	£3,316
Nett loss ..	£208	—
Nett profit ..	—	£337

Records of Yearly Returns of Salvage Sold.

Materials	Year ended 31st March, 1943		Year ended 31st March, 1944		Year ended 31st March, 1945		Year ended 31st March, 1946		Year ended 31st March, 1947		Totals	
	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.
Waste Paper ..	572	0	386	18	333	18	279	2	297	15	1869	13
Ferrous Metals ..	280	3	324	6	147	2	127	6	27	11	906	8
Non-ferrous Metals ..	2	12	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7	—	4	—	7	4	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Textiles ..	66	7	56	19	39	11	23	7	23	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	209	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Glass ..	196	18	87	16	31	10	24	13	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	358	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kitchen Waste ..	705	18	672	16	530	6	394	16	371	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	2675	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Condemned Meat ..	2	13	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	3	9	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	14
Bones ..	12	12	11	5	11	9	4	19	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL TONNAGE	1839	3	1544	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1096	1	857	16	742	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6079	18 $\frac{1}{4}$

Propaganda in the form of special films at the local cinemas, window displays, posters and personal appeals to housewives has not yielded the amount of potential salvage which was expected. A comparison of salvage collected during 1946 with the amounts collected during previous years will give ample proof of this.

Salvage is a necessity and when we are told that shipping space is being used to bring salvage to this country surely it is time for everyone to do their utmost to increase salvage collections.

It is not a profitable undertaking to a local authority as will be seen from the comparison of income with expenditure. Wages are increasing but there is no increase in the prices paid to the authority by the purchasers of the materials.

HOUSING.

This is, undoubtedly, a topical subject and I am happy to say that progress has been made during the year. The progress may not be all that one desires but, nevertheless, it is the beginning of the snowball which will grow progressively larger.

In January of this year, I submitted to your Committee a special report on housing and, as an outcome, certain resolutions were made. These resolutions were put into practice and I append herewith particulars of the results :—

No. of void and derelict houses in confirmed areas demolished during the year	90
No. of individual unfit houses which were void and derelict demolished during the year	33
No. of dangerous and individually unfit houses represented during the year	17

In addition, further representations were made to the Ministry of Health in respect of the houses in the Low Town Area which were originally represented in 1939. As a result the Inquiry was re-opened and an Inspector from the Ministry of Health visited Dudley on the 21st November last.

Operation of the Housing Acts, 1925 — 1936. Position at 31st December, 1946.

(a) Slum Clearance Areas.

Birmingham Street	163 houses	Demolished.
Newhall Street ..	7 houses	Demolished.
Phoenix Passage ..	45 houses	Demolished.
Stafford Street (Garden Walk) ..	34 houses	Demolished.
Dunn Street ..	181 houses	Demolished.
Pitfield Row ..	90 houses	Demolished.
Cross Street (Woodside) (4 areas)	70 houses	Demolished.
The Mambles (3 areas)	104 houses	Demolished.
Bull Ring (2 areas)	30 houses	Demolished.

Paradise	..	35 houses	Demolished.
Chapel Street	..	32 houses	Demolished.
Kates Hill	..	311 houses	310 houses demolished 1 remaining.
1st Netherton Areas		219 houses	190 houses demolished 29 remaining.
Cawney Hill	..	71 houses	63 houses demolished 8 remaining.
2nd Netherton Areas		82 houses	50 houses demolished 32 remaining.
St. John Street (Kates Hill)	..	70 houses	50 houses demolished 20 remaining.
3rd Netherton Areas		67 houses	59 houses demolished 8 remaining.
* 4th Netherton Areas		50 houses	31 houses demolished 19 remaining.
5th Netherton Areas		80 houses	Inquiry held 1939 Action suspended.
Low Town	..	63 houses	63 remaining.
		<hr/> 1,804	
Total number of houses demolished	..	1,544	
‡ Total number of houses remaining	..	260	

*Originally there were 5 separate areas involving 169 houses comprising the Fourth Netherton areas in respect of which representation was made and an official Inquiry held in 1939. Three of these areas involving 119 houses, were made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders and due to the War, completion of formal procedure was suspended. As a result of this, the orders have been invalidated and re-representation will be necessitated. The remaining two areas, consisting of the 50 houses shown, were not Compulsory Purchase Orders and hence were not invalidated.

‡Of these houses many are void, the tenants having been rehoused by the Corporation, but demolition is impossible at present due to the void houses being interlocked with others which are still occupied.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses.

Year	Demolition Orders made	Houses demolished	Closing Orders	Under-takings to make fit	Under-takings complied with	Under-takings to make fit	Under-takings to make fit, at December, 1946	Closings Orders made	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Determined	Demolished	Under-takings not to re-let, at December, 1946	Determined	Demolished	Under-takings not to re-let, at December, 1946	Determined	Demolished	Under-takings not to convert back-to-hack houses, at December, 1946	Undertakings to convert back-to-hack houses			
1930	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931	164	127	—	89	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1932	62	40	9	25	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1933	137	117	—	63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1934	60	32	23	62	23	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	15	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
1935	97	66	23	57	23	—	—	3	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1936	264	239	1	72	1	25	8	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	14	—	—	—		
1937	244	192	—	213	—	17	5	—	—	5	3	1	1	1	17	—	—	17	—	—	17	26	—	—	8		
1938	107	89	—	77	—	19	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	2	6	22	4	—		
1939	89	77	2	106	—	33	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	—	—	4		
1940	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1942	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1944	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1945	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1946	17	15	—	34	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12		
TOTALS ..	1246	998	58	891	58	107	24	2	1	21	50	3	48	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	3	34	58	40	18

The following short table shows the families re-housed during the year from the Department's waiting list :—

Houses let during 1946.

Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	11
Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	63
Special Health ..	..	..	..	9
Unfit houses ..	..	..	..	25
				—
	Total ..	..	108	—

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Particulars of registration of purveyors of milk in the Borough:

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

A. Retailers :—

Loose Milk ..	..	..	..	100
Bottled Milk only ..	..	..	..	275

B. Producers, Dairymen or Wholesalers 47

C. Dairies and Cowsheds.

The number of registered cowkeepers, wholesale purveyors of milk and retail purveyors is as follows :—

Cowkeepers ..	..	..	..	4
Wholesalers ..	..	..	..	10
Retailers ..	..	..	..	375

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS
1936 — 1946.**

The number of licences issued under these Regulations is as follows :—

	<i>Accredited Milk</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested Milk</i>	<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>
No. of type of Dealers' licences	2	—	1
No. of type of Supplementary licences	4	5	5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Samples	(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTENT						(b) Phosphatase Test			(c) Tuberculosis Test								
	No. taken for	Bacteriological Count per C.C.					Coliform Organisms absent in		Coliform Organisms present in		Neg.	Pos.						
		Bact. Count.	T.B. Test [‡] (b)	Under 30,000	Under 200,000	Over 500,000	Methylene Blue Test	Satis.	Unsat.	10th C.C.	100th C.C.							
Undesignated Milk	63	14	9	4	1	4	27	36	—	25	1	1	36	—	—	12	2	
*Heat-treated Milk	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	2	—	2	15	—	—	2	—
Sterilised ..	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	1†	—	71	—	—	—
DESIGNATED MILK † Accredited ..	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	9	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ..	23	1	15	—	—	—	—	21	2	3	1	—	19	—	23	—	1	—
Pasteurised ..	41	—	5	—	—	—	—	30	11	8	—	—	7	—	41	—	—	—
T.T. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	231	18	29	4	1	5	156	75	11	38	1	31	43	150	—	15	2	

* Sample No. 1321.—No Phosphatase Test carried out.

† Coli test carried out on sample No. 1391.

‡ No results of T.B. Innoc. test carried out on sample No. 1367 — animal died of streptococcal peritonitis.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Total No. of samples taken :—

Formal 93 Informal 144

Commodity	In-formal	Formal	Commodity	In-formal	Formal
Milk	—	62	Sausage	2	9
Apple Juice	1	—	Semolina	1	—
Baking Powder	3	—	Soyacream	—	1
Beef Cubes	1	1	Soyacream	—	—
Blackcurrant Puree	1	—	(Malted)	1	1
Blackcurrant Syrup	1	—	Table Cream	1	2
Brawn	1	—	Tea	2	—
Butter	2	—	Tomato Relish (Marto)	1	1
Chocolate	1	—	Vinegar	4	—
Ground Cinnamon	1	—	Alcoholic Wine	—	1
Cake and Pudding Mixture	3	—	Non-alcoholic Wine	3	3
Cocoa	1	—	Whisky	—	2
Coffee	7	1	Aspirin Tablets	2	—
Cooking Fat	1	—	Boracic Crystals	1	—
Egg Powder Substitute	2	—	Compound Balsam with Ipecac	1	—
Egg Savouree	1	—	Borax	3	2
Fish Paste	2	—	Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—
Fruit Essence	2	—	Buttercup Syrup	1	—
Flour	5	—	Cod Liver Oil	1	—
Gelatine	3	—	Chemical Food	1	—
Gravy Browning	4	—	Cinnamon and Quinine	1	—
Grape Fruit Squash	1	—	Epsom Salts	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	Glaubers Salts	1	—
Jam	5	—	Glucose Gripe Mixture	2	1
Jelly	1	—	Glanco Compound	1	—
Jelly Dessert	1	—	Glycerine	1	1
Jelly Creme	2	1	Compound Tincture of Indian bark	1	—
Junket Powder	1	—	Iron Tonic Cup with Quassia	1	—
Lemon Cheese	1	—	Indian Brandee	1	—
Lard	1	—	Tincture of Iodine	2	—
Meat Paste	2	—	Compound Linseed Licorice and	—	—
Mustard	2	1	Chlorodine	1	—
Compound Mustard	2	—	Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets	1	—
Meat Extract	1	—	Liquid Paraffin	1	—
Malted Milk	1	—	Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	1	—
Malted Milk Tablets	1	—	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	—
Margarine	2	—	Syrup of Figs	1	—
Mushroom Extract	1	—	Syrup Minadex	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	2	—	Sulphur Tablets	1	—
Orangeade	1	1	Senna	2	—
Pepper	3	—	Iodised Throat Tablets	1	—
Pickles	6	—	Vitamin Tablets	2	1
Dehydrated Potatoes	1	—	Yeast Tablets	1	—
Pearl Barley	1	—		144	93
Rum	—	1			
Sugar	1	—			
Soup	1	—			
Savoury Spread	1	—			
Sauce	2	—			
Spice	1	—			
Sage and Onion Stuffing	2	—			
Salad Dressing Powder	1	—			

36 Samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst during the year, viz:—

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis	Remarks
68	Egg Powder Substitute ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Incorrectly labelled and of unsatisfactory composition.	Vendor warned. Six tins remained in stock and were immediately withdrawn from sale.
78	"Malvita" Non-Alcoholic Tonic ..	Label did not conform to S. R. & O. 1447 (1944). Label did not conform to requirements of labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944.	Formal sample No. 94 taken as follow-up.
94	"Malvita" Non-Alcoholic Tonic ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 20% meat. <i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 30% meat.	Warning letter sent to vendor. Label to be altered or commodity withdrawn from sale.
79	Pork Sausages ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of Vitamin B.1.	Formal sample No. 89 taken as follow-up.
89	Pork Sausages ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of Vitamin B.1.	Court proceedings instituted. Vendor fined £15.
101	Malted Soyacream ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficiency of Isothiocyanate.	Formal samples Nos. 118 and 119 taken as follow-up samples.
118	Soyacream ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Vitamin B.1.—25 I.U. per oz. Label stated B.1. content to be 110 I.U. per oz.	Court proceedings instituted. After two adjournments defendants fined £15 with £10 14s. 0d. costs.
119	Soyacream (Malted) ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Vitamin B.1.—25 I.U. per oz. Label stated B.1. content to be 110 I.U. per oz.	
102	Mustard ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficiency of Isothiocyanate.	Formal sample No. 120 taken as follow-up sample.
120	Mustard ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Contained 0.06% of Allyl Isothiocyanate. Food Standards (Mustard) No. 2 Order, 1944, requires not less than 0.35%.	Warning letter sent to vendor. All unsold stocks withdrawn from sale.
103	Syrup of Figs ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Stated formula did not comply with B.P.C.	No formal sample taken. No further stocks available.
104	Borax ..	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Contained 20 parts per million Arsenic. Limit 5 parts per million.	Formal samples Nos. 111 and 113 taken as follow-up samples.

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis		Remarks
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	
111	Borax	Contained 23 parts per million Arsenic. Limit 5 parts per million.	Sample No. 113—Satisfactory.	Warning letter sent to vendor.
107	Pork Sausage	Deficient of 20% meat.	Formal sample No. 112 taken as follow-up sample, proved to be satisfactory.	
127	Egg Substitute	Apparently very old stock.	Remainder of stock withdrawn.	
145	Essence of Coffee and Chicory	Deficient of 29% Caffeine.	Formal sample No. 176 taken as follow-up sample.	
176	Essence of Coffee and Chicory	Unsatisfactory : Caffeine 0.18%. Minimum limit fixed by The Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945, (viz. : Caffeine 0.25%) shows that this sample is deficient of 28% of Caffeine.	No action could be taken. Third portion of sample burst. Matter referred to L.A. in whose district supplier's premises are situated.	
147	Cocktail Tonic	Analyst considered that the words "Non-Alcoholic" was printed most inconspicuously.	Formal sample No. 164 taken as follow-up sample.	
164	Cocktail Tonic	Unsatisfactory : Labelling offence.	Court proceedings instituted. Case dismissed. Costs awarded against Corporation.	
153	Vikelp Tablets	Not quite satisfactory— Vitamin B.I content given as 15 I.U. per 100 grammes. Actual content 17 I.U. per 100 grammes. Incorrectly labelled.	No action justified.	
177	Green Ginger British Wine		Technical offence only. Warning letter sent to vendor. Unsold stocks withdrawn from sale.	
182	Earl Eton Cocktail	Labelling offence.	No action taken in view of result of proceedings in respect of sample 164 above.	
192	Beef Cubes	Unsatisfactory : Label did not conform to S. R. & O., 1944, No. 1447.	Formal sample No. 235 taken as follow-up sample.	
235	Beef Cubes	Unsatisfactory : Label did not conform to S. R. & O., 1944, No. 1447.	Analyst recommended that further action was inadvisable.	

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis	Remarks
211	Marto Relish	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Contained Lead 2 parts per million.	Formal sample No. 242 taken as follow-up sample.
242	Marto Relish	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Contained Lead 2 parts per million.	Warning letters sent to vendor and manufacturers. Unsold stocks withdrawn.
212	Orangeade	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 100% Cane Sugar.	Formal sample No. 244 taken as follow-up sample.
244	Orangeade	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 83% Cane Sugar. Sample fermenting on receipt.	Enforcement of Soft Drinks Order, 1946, in hands of Ministry of Food, who were advised of result of analysis. No further information available.
213	Pure Glycerine	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Sample did not comply with the requirements of the B.P.	Formal sample No. 243 taken as follow-up sample but proved to be of different stock to sample No. 213. Warning letter sent to vendor.
247	Jelly Creme	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Label did not conform to requirement of S. R. & O., 1944, No. 1447.	Formal sample No. 273 taken as follow-up sample.
273	Jelly Creme	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Label did not conform to requirement of Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order.	Technical offence only. Ministry of Food notified.
248	Table Cream	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Label did not conform to requirement of S. R. & O., 1944, No. 1447.	Formal sample No. 274 taken as follow-up sample.
274	Table Cream	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Label did not conform to requirement of Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order.	Technical offence only. Ministry of Food notified.
252	Glucose Gripe Mixture ...	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 26.7% Soda Bicarbonate.	Formal sample No. 272 taken as follow-up sample.
272	Glucose Gripe Mixture ...	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Deficient of 16% Soda Bicarbonate.	Warning letter sent to vendor.
285	Milk	<i>Unsatisfactory</i> : Contained 22% extraneous water.	Court proceedings instituted. Vendor pleaded guilty and fined £15.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Centralised slaughtering still continues, and, therefore, only two slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough. At both of these only pigs are slaughtered. Also there were again a number of cottagers' pigs slaughtered. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected were as follows :—

No. of cottagers' pigs slaughtered and inspected	..	..	..	..	277
No. of other pigs slaughtered and inspected..					3202

Particulars of organs, carcases and parts of carcases rejected.

All diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole carcases condemned	..	..	..	..	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	..	328
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..					10.5%

Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcases condemned	..	..	..	..	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..	..	..	259
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..					13.13%

Carcases or Parts and Offals Condemned :

Carcases	..	..	..	..	..	8
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	8 sets
Heads	..	..	..	..	..	184
Lungs (sets of)	..	..	..	..	..	395
Livers	..	..	..	..	..	108
Hearts	..	..	..	..	..	167
Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mesenteries	..	..	..	..	..	100
Spleens	..	..	..	..	..	2
Collars	..	..	..	..	..	20
Intestines (sets of)	..	..	..	..	..	6
Stomachs	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trimmings	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shoulders	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fore-ends	..	..	..	..	..	2

Diseases :

					<i>lbs.</i>
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	4443 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	412 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moribund	..	..	..	..	150
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	207
Congestion	..	..	..	..	66
Necrosis	..	..	..	..	40
Cirrhosis	..	..	..	..	30
Strongylus Paradoxus	..	..	..	..	4
Fatty degeneration	..	..	..	..	29
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	4
Angiomatosis	..	..	..	..	13
Adhesions	..	..	..	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abscesses	..	..	..	..	13
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	20

Total weight of meat condemned : 2 tons, 9 cwts., 3 lbs., 4 ozs.

Particulars of other foodstuffs examined and rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

Peas	..	..	..	..	146 tins
Beans	..	..	..	..	220 "
					20 jars
Haricot Beans	..	..	..	..	41 lbs.
Dried Beans	..	..	..	..	36 "
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	9 tins
Carrots	..	..	..	..	51 "
Beetroot	..	..	..	..	42 "
Fruit	..	..	..	..	140 "
Fish	..	..	..	..	3461 "
Tongue	..	..	..	..	45 "
Brisket Beef	..	..	..	..	4 "
Meat Loaf	..	..	..	..	4 "
Chopped Ham	..	..	..	..	15 "
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	39 "
Sausage Meat	..	..	..	..	27 "
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	2 "
					1 jar
Oxo cubes	..	..	..	..	500
Soup	..	..	..	..	94 tins
Marmalade	..	..	..	..	41 jars
Jam	..	..	..	..	35 tins
Chutney	..	..	..	..	4 jars
Golden Syrup	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Honey	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Milk	..	..	..	..	790 tins
Dried Milk	..	..	..	..	344 "
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	8 "
Macaroni	..	..	..	..	8 "

Rice	..	..	..	..	..	22 lbs.
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	487 "
Pudding Powder	..	..	..	..	..	105 "
Dessert Mould	..	..	..	..	..	5 packets
Dates	..	..	..	..	..	50 lbs.
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	210 "
Raisins	..	..	..	..	..	115 "
Prunes	..	..	..	..	..	67 "
Peanut butter	..	..	..	..	..	4 jars
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs. 14 ozs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	336 lbs.
Cooking fat	..	..	..	..	..	3 ozs.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	200 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Saccharines	..	..	..	..	..	1 packet
Ground coffee	..	..	..	..	..	12 tins
Horlicks	..	..	..	..	..	42 jars
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3 tins 22 lbs. 7 ozs.
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	120 "
Sponge cake	..	..	..	..	..	7 packets
Slab cake	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Tea cake scones	..	..	..	..	..	48
French roll	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pikelets	..	..	..	..	..	50 dozen
Cake mixture	..	..	..	..	..	2 packets
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	453 lbs.
Loaves	..	..	..	..	..	1950 "
Barley Kernels	..	..	..	..	..	336 "
Wheat Flakes	..	..	..	..	..	190 "
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	6 packets
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	29 lbs. 9 ozs.
Ham	..	..	..	..	..	230 lbs.
Dried egg	..	..	..	..	..	1 tin
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Toffee	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 8 ozs.
Chewing gum	..	..	..	..	..	500 packets
Pickle	..	..	..	..	..	6 jars
Hors d'œuvres	..	..	..	..	..	207 jars
Piccalilli	..	..	..	..	..	6 "
Salad cream	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
Sauce	..	..	..	..	..	12 bottles
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	..	6 pints
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	16 "
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	2 packets
Ready Meal	..	..	..	..	..	41 tins
Gelatine powder	..	..	..	..	..	330 lbs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court proceedings were taken during the year as follows :—

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
Meat Products, Canned Soup and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1944, Art. 3.	Selling pork sausage which had not the meat content prescribed in the First Schedule of the Order.	Defendant pleaded " guilty." Convicted and fined.	£10 0s. 0d.	
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 21 (2).	For the purpose of the sale of a certain milk using a special designation in a manner calculated to suggest that it referred to that milk when not authorised by a licence to use that designation.	Defendant pleaded " guilty." Convicted and fined.	£10 0s. 0d.	7s. 10d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91-100.	Failing to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn — work done before hearing.	10s. 6d.	Court costs, 4s. 0d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91-100.	Failing to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Order for completion of work within 3 months.		
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91-100.	Failing to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn — work done before hearing.		
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, Sec. 1 (1).	Failing to provide a statement in writing containing particulars of the nature, substance, or quality of the article purchased.	Defendant pleaded " guilty." Convicted and fined.	£2 0s. 0d.	

<i>Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted</i>	<i>Default or Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, Sec. 1 (1).	Failing to provide a statement in writing containing particulars of the nature, substance or quality of the article purchased.	Defendant pleaded " guilty." Convicted and fined.	£2 0s. 0d.	£21 0s. 0d. against Corporation.
The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.	Giving with a food a label calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality.	Pleading " not guilty." Verdict — not guilty.		
Dudley Corporation Act, 1928, Section 127.	Keeping vans on land situate within the borough without the previous approval of the Corporation	Withdrawn — Defendant moved out of borough before hearing.		
Dudley Corporation Act, 1928, Section 127.	Keeping vans on land situate within the borough without the previous approval of the Corporation.	Defendant pleaded " guilty." Convicted, fined and warned by bench against repetition of the offence.	£2 0s. 0d.	
Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, Art. 5 (2).	Deficiency in the vitamin content claimed in a label attached to a pre-packed food.	Defendants pleaded " guilty." Convicted and fined.	£15 0s. 0d.	£5 9s. 0d. plus £5 5s. 0d. Advocate's fee.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91 to 100.	Failing to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property (4 cases).	Order for work not completed to be carried out within 2 months.		8s. 6d. in each case.

ICE CREAM.

A great deal of publicity has been given during the year to the ice cream trade. Opinions have varied but public health officials are solidly of one mind and desire to see adequate standards made compulsory. As the law stands at the present time it is possible for local authorities to demand a reasonable standard of fitness of premises before registration but there is no standard of fitness for the ice cream produced there.

During the year a great deal of work was put in by the Inspectorial staff both in the matter of bringing premises up to standard and also in sampling and giving advice to ice cream manufacturers on methods of sterilisation. Particulars are appended giving the number of samples taken and the number of premises registered after being made fit. A reasonably high standard of fitness was agreed upon and I want to pay tribute to the co-operation of the manufacturers. They have entered into the spirit of attempting to have premises as near the ideal as possible and the results are most pleasing. Photographs embodied in this report will give some indication of the practical value of this co-operation.

In some instances results, bacteriologically, were not always satisfactory even though the premises were. This will be seen from the following statistics but the Inspectors investigated all such cases and advised manufacturers as to better methods with good results, which pleased both the manufacturers and the department.

At the moment new draft regulations are being considered by the Ministry of Health and one hopes that these regulations will ensure that ice cream, in future, will be a product standardised in quality and complying with satisfactory bacteriological standards.

The following particulars are given to show the improvements effected after manufacturers had received advice from the department on improved methods of sterilisation. These are a few examples only and do not represent the sum total of the work done.

Table I.

	<i>Bacteriological count per c.c.</i>	<i>Coliform Organisms</i>	<i>No. of intermediate samples taken</i>
1st sample ..	19,200,000	Positive ++	8
Final sample ..	4,000	Positive	
1st sample ..	Not countable	Positive	11
Final sample ..	5,000	Absent	
1st sample ..	Not countable	Positive	6
Final sample ..	7,500	Negative	

In some cases a prolonged investigation is not necessary and a single visit by an inspector for the purpose of investigation, coupled with detailed advice can sometimes produce startling

results ; for example, a sample was taken which gave a count of 54,000 bacteria per c.c. with coliforms present in 1/100 c.c. (3 tubes). Advice given to the producer resulted in the next sample giving a bacteriological count of 200 per c.c. with coliforms absent.

Table II.

	Type of Mix	No. of samples taken	Bacteriological Count per C.C.					Coliform Organisms	
			Less than 5,000	5,000-30,000	30,000-100,000	100,000-200,000	Over 200,000	Present	Absent
Produced in Dudley	Heat Treated ..	30	7	2	3	—	10	13	17
	Not Heat Treated ..	25	6	2	8	2	6	8	17
Not produced in Dudley	Heat Treated ..	25	4	4	1	2	14	18	7
	Not Heat Treated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	80*	17	8	12	4	30†	39	41

NOTES.—* In 9 cases it was not possible to determine the Bacteriological Count of the Product due to the abnormal viscosity of the Ice-cream.

† In 15 of these samples the Bacteriological Count was so high as to be uncountable.

Registered Premises :

Premises where ice cream is manufactured and sold :—

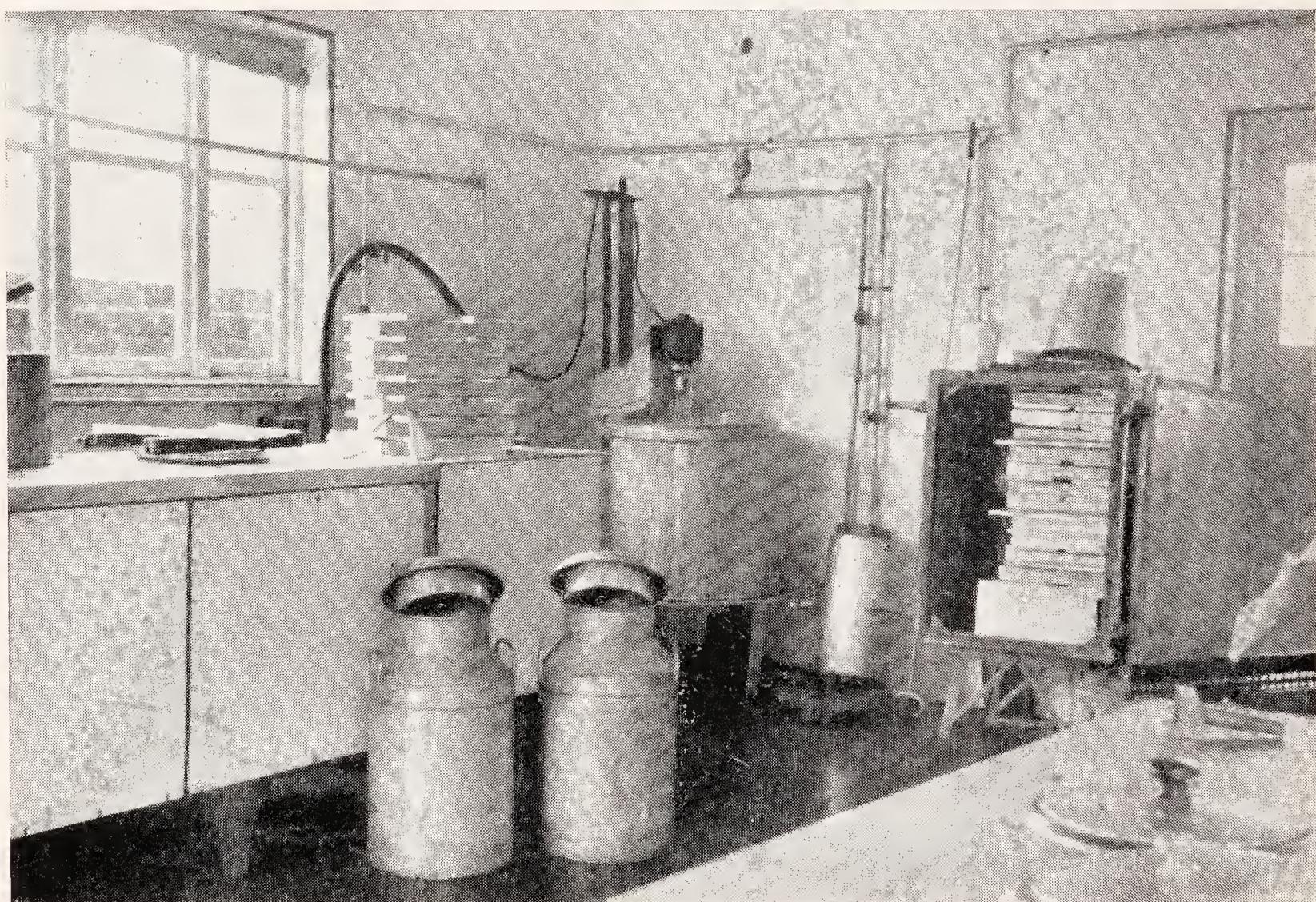
Prior to 1st January, 1946 ..	9
Since 1st January, 1946 ..	7

Premises where ice cream is sold :—

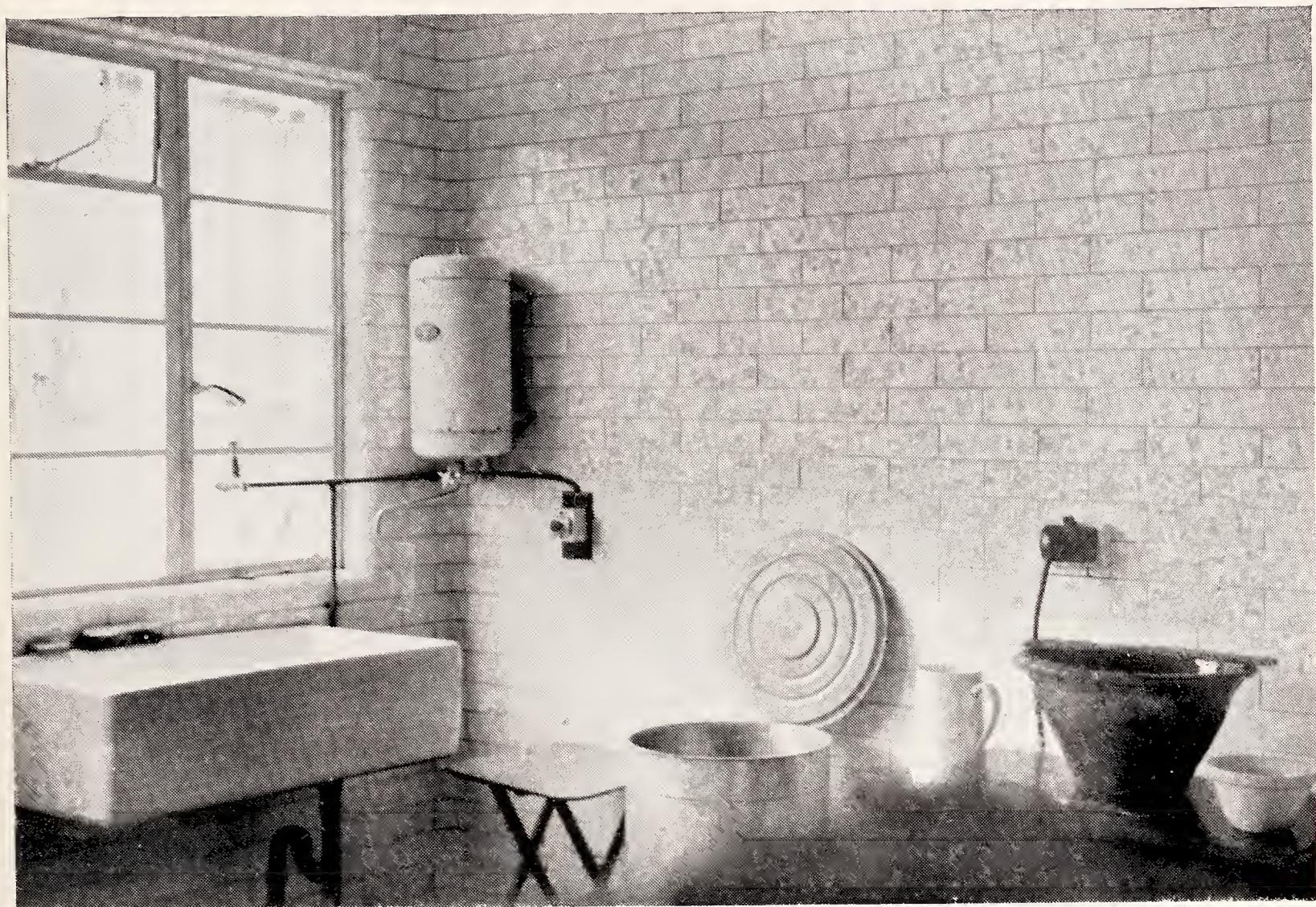
Prior to 1st January, 1946 ..	13
Since 1st January, 1946 ..	34



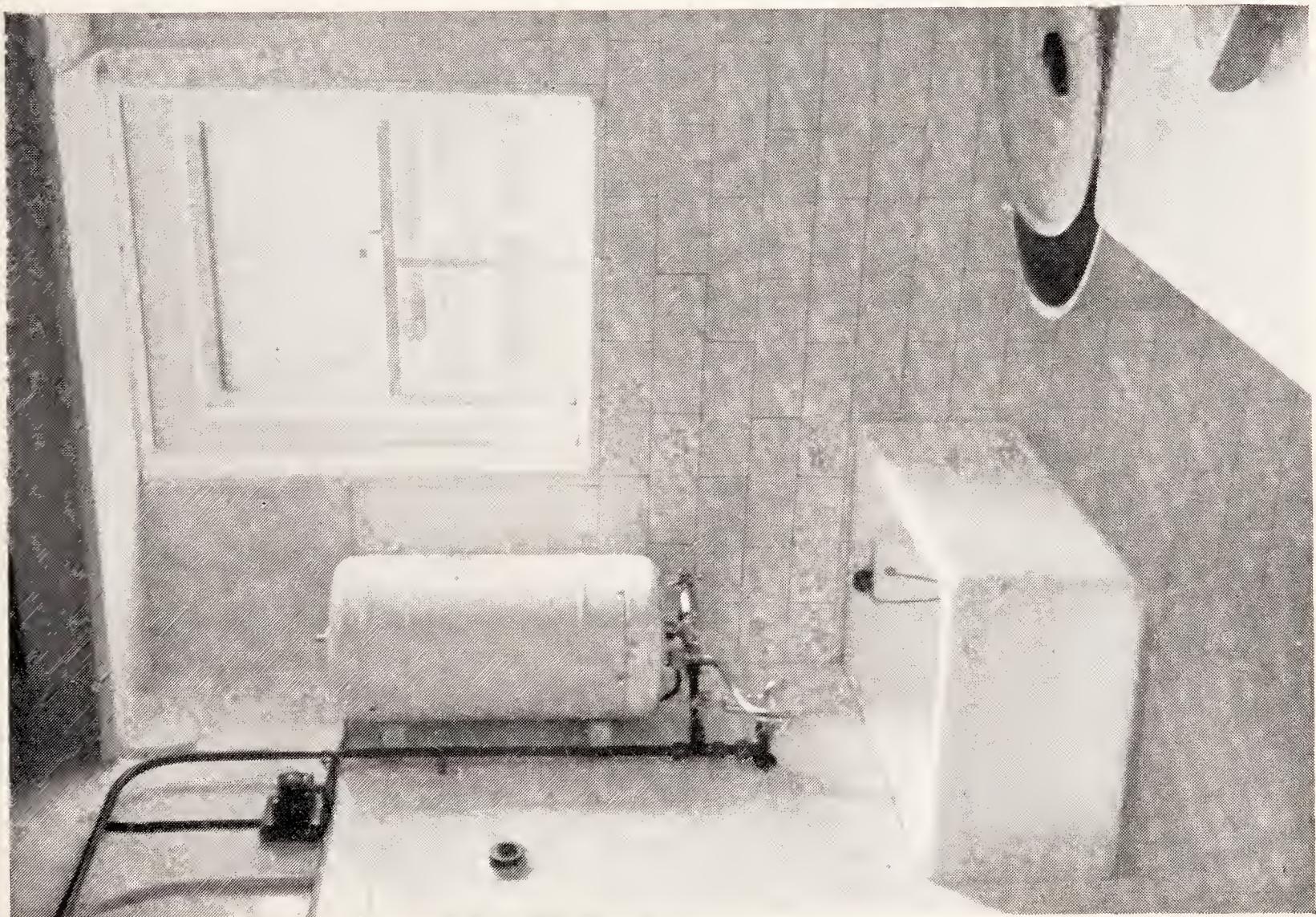
General view of corner of preparation room for manufacturer producing IIOT MIX.



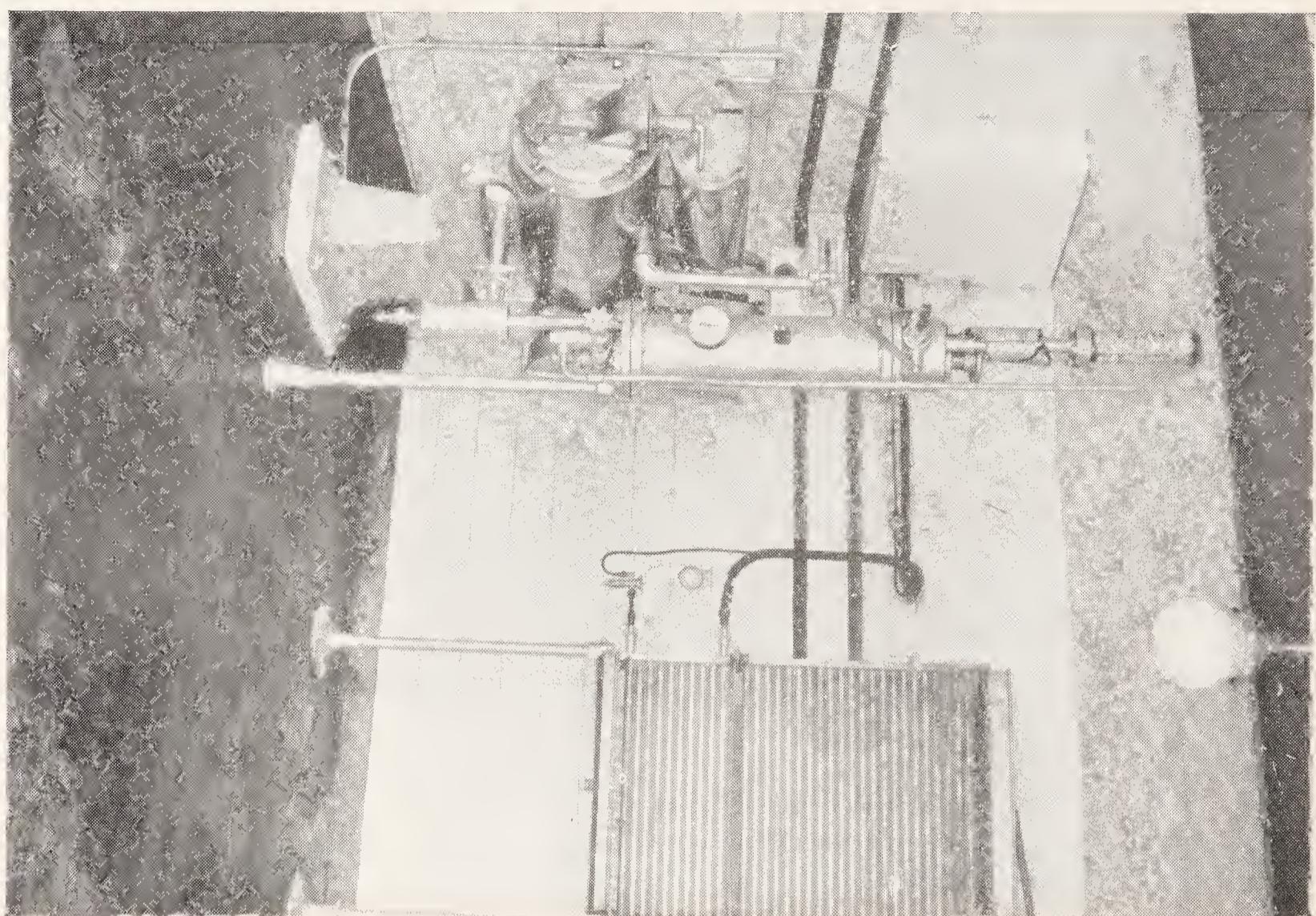
View of same preparation room from different angle. Note glazed wall surfaces, cooler (upper picture), pasteurizer, steam jet, sterilizer. Also mixture conveyed by pipe lines to avoid as far as possible unnecessary exposure and handling.



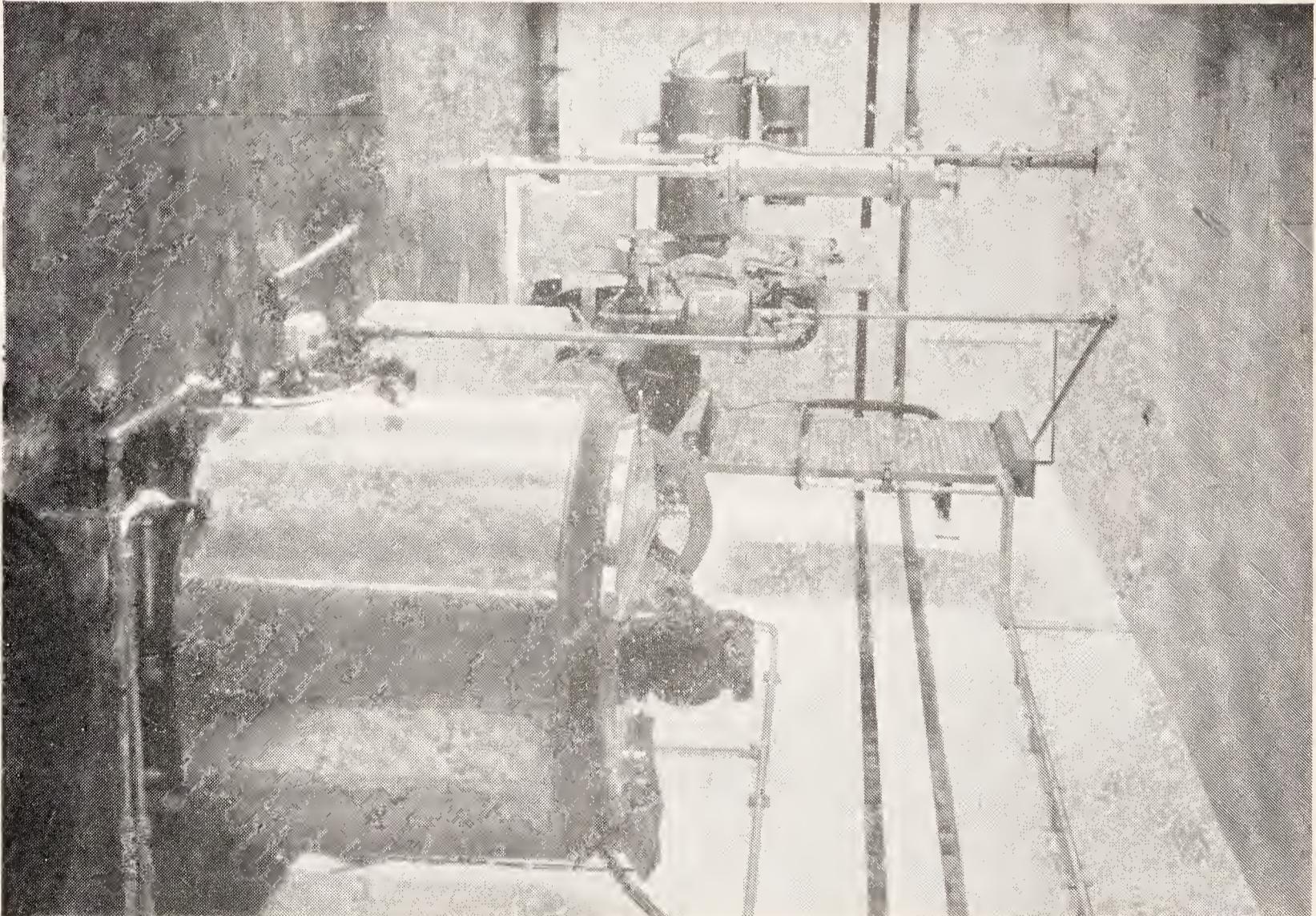
View of compartment adapted for use by producer of a COLD MIX. Note minimum requirements of glazed wall surfaces, adequate light and ventilation, glazed sink, hot-water geyser, boiler for sterilization and enamel topped table.



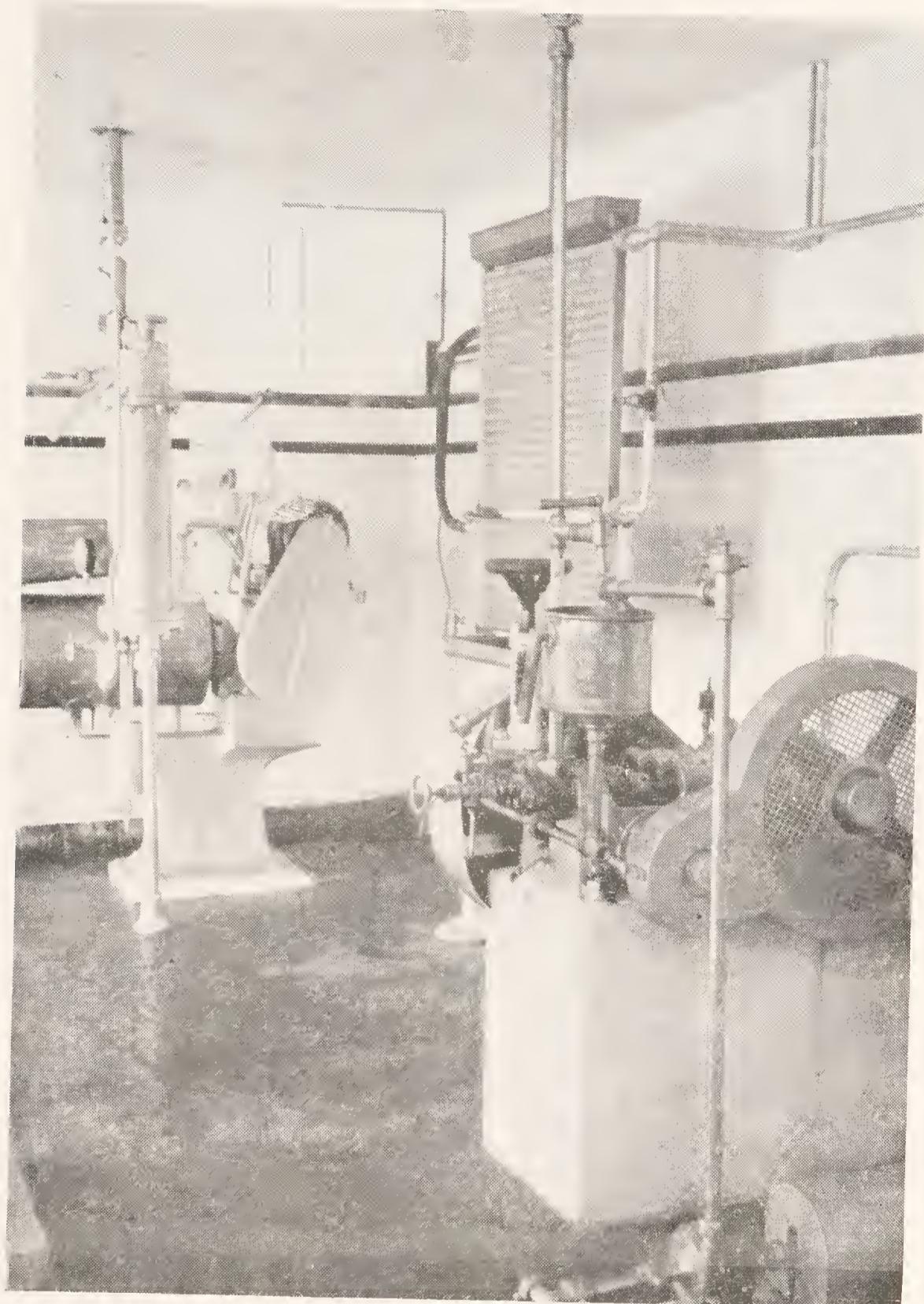
View of very small compartment adapted for use by small producer showing what can be done even with very limited accommodation.



Corner of room showing cooler and freezer.



General view of compartment for production of a HOT MIX by larger manufacturer.



*Close up view showing pump and homogeniser, cooler and freezer, for HOT MIX.
Note ice cream mix conveyed by pipe lines to minimise risk of contamination.*

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Five applications for entry on the poisons list were investigated during the year. The applicants' premises were visited and registration recommended in 4 cases. In the other case it was found that no registration was necessary.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Routine sampling under the 1928 Regulations has been reintroduced during the year and 25 samples were taken by the Inspectors, 21 being submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst and 4 being taken in connection with labelling offences. 7 of the samples were unsatisfactory and proceedings were instituted in respect of 2 of these after the retailer had been given written warning. In addition 4 letters of warning were sent in respect of less serious offences and 1 verbal warning was given in respect of a labelling offence.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Two samples were taken under the above Act during the year and in each case the results were satisfactory.

